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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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FULWIDER PATTON 6060 CENTER DRIVE 10TH FLOOR LOS ANGELES, CA 90045			PAULA, CESAR B	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2178	

DATE MAILED: 01/18/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>	
	09/684,055	OLENICK ET AL.	
	<b>Examiner</b>	<b>Art Unit</b>	
	CESAR B. PAULA	2178	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 07 November 2005.
- 2a) This action is FINAL.                            2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-76 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-76 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
  - a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:
    1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
    2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
    3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ .	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ .

**DETAILED ACTION**

1. This action is responsive to the amendment 11/7/2005.  
**This action is made Non-Final.**
2. In the amendment, claims 74-76 have been added. Claims 1-76 are pending in the case. Claims 1, 26, 46, 57, 63, 69, and 71-76 are independent claims.
3. The rejections of claims 34-35, and 63-70 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jecha et al, hereinafter Jecha (Pat. # 6,631,375, 10/7/2003, filed on 12/2/1998), in view of Dorfman et al, hereinafter Dorfman ( WO 98/08176, 2/26/1998, as disclosed in IDS filed on 9/12/01), have been withdrawn as necessitated by the amendment.

***Priority***

4. Acknowledgment is made of applicant's claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. 119(e), and based on U.S provisional application # 60/201,234 filed on 5/01/2000, which papers have been placed of record in the file.

***Drawings***

5. The drawings filed on 10/6/2000 have been approved by the examiner.

***Claim Objections***

6. Claim 7 has been amended to correct the minor informalities. Therefore, the objection to the claim has been withdrawn.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

7. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

8. Claims 1-13, 15-33, 36-58, and 60-62, 71-76 remain rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jecha et al, hereinafter Jecha (Pat. # 6,631,375, 10/7/2003, filed on 12/2/1998), in view of Dorfman et al, hereinafter Dorfman ( WO 98/08176, 2/26/1998, as disclosed in IDS filed on 9/12/01).

Regarding independent claim 1, Jecha discloses a user entering information into an HTML form—*interactive form*—which is displayed on a browser--*client*. The filled out or completed form—*customized* with the user's information-- is forwarded to a server over the Internet—*transmitting the user-defined information from the client to the server over a network--*, and then printed using a printing command-- (col. 3, lines 5-67, col.6, lines 53-col.7, line 10, 37-67).

Further, Jecha teaches the sending and saving of a completed template to a server. The template, has fixed information—*default document parameters*--, such as a Logo, company name, font type, preexisting criteria etc., for a given template which remain the same (col. 6, lines 20-col.7, line 10, col.10, lines 43-65, fig. 5a )

Moreover, Jecha discloses that the user selects a print command, which causes the server to translate the completed *template*—*formulating instruction to a page description file builder based upon the default parameters; building a high quality page description file based upon said instructions*-- which contains the information added to the template, into a Postscript prepress format (col. 6, lines 16-30, 53-67, and col. 7, lines 1-10, 37-67).

Furthermore, Jecha fails to explicitly disclose: *transmitting, and rendering the high quality page description file for the first time at the client*. However, Dorfman teaches the use of a front end client to design customized PDF documents on a remote location or server. A local printer is used for the printing of a high resolution version, after viewing a low resolution version of the pdf document located in the server (page 6, line 20-page 7, line 2, fig.1). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined Jecha, and Dorfman, because Dorfman teaches the proofing of a pdf file by printing at a low resolution to a local printer, in order to determine whether any changes to the file are necessary before the final high resolution printing (page 4, lines 11-21). This would provide the benefit avoiding time, and cost involved in reprinting the pdf file in a high resolution format.

Regarding claim 2, which depends on claim 1, Jecha discloses that the user selects a print command, which causes the server to translate the completed *template*, which contains the

Art Unit: 2178

information added to the template, into a Postscript prepress format (col. 6, lines 16-30, 53-67, and col. 7, lines 1-10, 37-67). Jecha fails to explicitly disclose: *the step of obtaining default document parameters from a template file comprises parsing the template file.* However, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have parsed the template file, because Jecha teaches above converting or translating the completed template. Therefore, this would provide the advantage of quickly determining, which information needs to be translated into the postscript or pdf format.

Regarding claim 3, which depends on claim 1, Jecha discloses the creation of a document template, using HTML (col. 6, lines 53-67, and fig.5a). Jecha fails to explicitly disclose: *template files comprise XML statements.* However, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have utilized XML template files, because Jecha teaches above converting or translating the completed templates into XML format. Thereby, harnessing the power, and efficiency of prepress formats used to print out quality documents.

Regarding claim 4, which depends on claim 1, Jecha teaches the submission of the completed HTML form, which has tags—*token*--, using a save command—*directive*-- for uploading the form—*parameter*-- to the server (col.6, lines 53-67).

Regarding claim 5, which depends on claim 1, Jecha fails to explicitly disclose: *printing the page description file on a client-controlled printer.* However, Dorfman teaches the use of a local printer is used for the printing of a low resolution version of a pdf document located in the

server (page 6, lines 20-29, fig.1). In other words, the pdf file in the server is sent to the local printer, where it is printed using a low resolution. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined Jecha, and Dorfman, because Dorfman teaches the proofing of a pdf file by printing at a low resolution to a local printer, in order to determine whether any changes to the file are necessary before the final high resolution printing(page 4, lines 11-21). This would provide the benefit avoiding time, and cost involved in reprinting the pdf file in a high resolution format.

Regarding claim 6, which depends on claim 5, Jecha fails to explicitly disclose: *client-controlled printer is a commercial printer*. However, Dorfman teaches a user printing high resolution prints using a high resolution printing system at the facilities of a commercial printing service (page 6, lines 4-20, 27-page 7, line 2, fig.1). In other words, the pdf file in the server is sent to the high resolution printer, where it is printed using a high resolution resolution. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined Jecha, and Dorfman, because Dorfman teaches above the printing of high resolution pdf documents. This would provide the benefit producing high quality documents in a quick way.

Regarding claim 7, which depends on claim 5, Jecha discloses the printing of the completed template (col. 7, lines 1-10, and fig.2). Jecha fails to explicitly disclose: *a laser, bubblejet , and inkjet printer*. However, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill

Art Unit: 2178

in the art at the time of the invention to have used a bubblejet or inkjet printer, because this would provide the benefits of a low-cost printer to render the document.

Regarding claim 8, which depends on claim 1, Jecha teaches the translation of the completed form into a PDF format (col.7, lines 1-10).

Regarding claim 9, which depends on claim 1, Jecha discloses the completing of a downloaded form by a user entering information into an HTML form. The user utilizing a client PC computer—*desktop computer*-- for entering the input into the form (col. 3, lines 1-67, col.6, lines 53-col.7, line 10, fig. 1).

Regarding claim 10, which depends on claim 1, Jecha discloses the printing of the completed template using a client computer (col. 4, lines 1-10, col. 7, lines 1-10, and fig.2). Jecha fails to explicitly disclose: *client is a pda*. However, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have used a client pda, because Jecha teaches above the use of various types of computers to print the documents. Thereby providing the flexibility, and portability of a pda computer.

Regarding claim 11, which depends on claim 1, Jecha discloses the translation and printing of the Postscript document by a server connected to a printer via an Intranet (col. 3, lines 1-17, 60-65).

Regarding claim 12, which depends on claim 1, Jecha discloses the translation and printing of the Postscript document by a server connected to a printer via an Intranet or other networks (col. 3, lines 1-17, 60-65). Jecha fails to explicitly disclose: *the network is a wireless network*. However, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have used a wireless network, because Jecha teaches above the use of various types of networks to print the documents. Thereby providing the flexibility, convenience and portability afforded by a wireless network.

Regarding claim 13, which depends on claim 1, Jecha discloses the creation of a document using various programming languages (col. 4, lines 20-36). Jecha fails to explicitly disclose: *formulating instructions in accordance with an API*. However, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have used API, because Jecha teaches above this would provide the benefit of communicating among applications using the powerful features of API.

Regarding claim 15, which depends on claim 1, Jecha discloses the creation, and completion of a document template, using an HTML browser, which then uploads the document to a server (col. 6, lines 53-col.7, line 10, and fig.5a).

Regarding claim 16, which depends on claim 1, Jecha discloses the creation, of a document template, using an HTML browser's interface, which then uploads the document to a server (col. 6, lines 16-col.7, line 10, col.10, lines 22-67, and fig.5a).

Regarding claim 17, which depends on claim 16, Jecha discloses the creation of a document template, using an authoring program interface, and determining which logos, font types, sizes, position of allowable text entry, etc., are fixed in a template (col. 6, lines 16-30, and fig.4a-m, 5a).

Regarding claim 18, which depends on claim 16, Jecha discloses the creation of a visual display of the document template—*output file*—, and saving of the template, using an authoring program interface (col. 7, lines 37-67, and fig.4a-m, 5a).

Regarding claim 19, which depends on claim 1, Jecha discloses the creation, of a document template, using an HTML browser's interface, which then uploads and saves the document to the server (col. 6, lines 16-col.7, line 10, col.10, lines 22-67, and fig.5a).

Regarding claim 20, which depends on claim 1, Jecha discloses the creation of a document template, using HTML (col. 6, lines 53-67, and fig.5a). Jecha fails to explicitly disclose: *storing the template in memory as one or more XML statements*. However, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have utilized XML template files, because Jecha teaches above converting or translating the completed templates into XML format. Thereby, harnessing the power, and efficiency of prepress formats used to print out quality documents.

Regarding claim 21, which depends on claim 1, Jecha discloses the completion of a document template, where a user enters information, such as the user's name, telephone number, company name, etc. (col. 6, lines 53-67, and fig.5a).

Regarding claim 22, which depends on claim 1, Jecha discloses the creation, and printing of a document template, having logos, font types, sizes, position of allowable text entry, etc., are fixed in a template (col. 6, lines 16-30, and fig. 5a, c).

Regarding claim 23, which depends on claim 1, Jecha discloses the printing of a document postscript file, having logos, font types, sizes, position of allowable text entry, etc., are fixed in a template (col. 7, lines 1-10, and fig. 5a, c).

Regarding claim 24, which depends on claim 23, Jecha teaches the translation of the completed form into the Postscript format (col. 7,lines 1-10). Jecha fails to explicitly teach *optimizing the page description file for compatibility with the printer*. Dorfman discloses the printing of a high resolution version of a pdf file using a high resolution printer--*optimizing the page description file for compatibility with the high resolution printer* (page 6, lines 4-20, 27-page7, line 2, fig.1). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined Jecha, and Dorfman, because Dorfman teaches above the printing of high pdf documents, thereby printing high resolution documents in a expeditious manner.

Regarding claim 25, which depends on claim 23, Jecha teaches the translation of the completed form into the Postscript format (col. 7, lines 1-10). Jecha fails to explicitly teach *printing the optimized page description file client-controlled printer*. Dorfman discloses the printing of a high resolution version of a pdf file using a high resolution printer--*optimizing the page description file for compatibility with the high resolution printer* (page 6, lines 4-20, 27-page7, line 2, fig.1). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined Jecha, and Dorfman, because Dorfman teaches above the printing of high pdf documents, thereby printing high resolution documents in a expeditious manner.

Regarding independent claim 26, Jecha discloses creating a document based upon a certain template, such as business cards, self-adhesive notes, letter heads, pamphlets, etc., (col. 6, lines 53-67, and col. 5, lines 11-12). Jecha fails to explicitly teach *receiving said first information including an identification of a document template*. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have included an identification of a template, because Jecha teaches a method having the benefit of creating professional-looking documents, which is not complex, and difficult to use (col. 1, lines 31-54).

Additionally, Jecha teaches the completing of an HTML form, and its fields with information modifiable by the user, such as name, telephone, font types, sizes etc., and then forwarding it to a server via a network (col. 3, lines 3-18, col. 6, lines 40-col. 7, line 10). In other words, the *server* receives personal information to be input into a template--*customization and personalization of the document using the template*.

Moreover, Jecha discloses creating the document based upon the template to be printed, such as business cards, self-adhesive notes, letterheads, pamphlets, etc. The template has certain predetermined fixed information, such as logos, font types, etc., which the user is not allowed to change--*default attributes* (col. 6, lines 53-67, and col. 5, lines 11-12).

Moreover, Jecha discloses the selection of a print command by a user, which causes the server to translate, and send to a printer, the completed document template into a prepress format, such a Postscript--*formulating a set of instructions to a page description file builder to build and translate a document based upon a combination of said default attributes, customization, and personalization information* which the user entered into the template (col. 6, lines 53-col. 7, line 10, and col. 9, lines 46-65).

Moreover, Jecha discloses the selection of a print command by a user, which causes the server to translate, and send to a printer, the completed document template into a prepress format, such a Postscript--*building and transmitting said high quality page description file builder to build and translate a document based upon a combination of said default attributes, customization, and personalization information* which the user entered into the template (col. 6, lines 53-col. 7, line 10, and col. 9, lines 46-65).

Furthermore, Jecha discloses the translation of the completed document template into the prepress format at the server--*without rendering* (displaying) it on the client (col. 7, lines 1-10).

Regarding claim 27, which depends on claim 26, Jecha teaches the completing of an HTML form, and its fields with information modifiable by the user, such as name, telephone, font types, sizes etc., and then forwarding it to a server via a network (col. 3, lines 3-18, col. 6,

lines 40-col.7, line 10). In other words, the *server* receives personal information to be input into a template--*personalization information*.

Regarding claim 28, which depends on claim 26, Jecha teaches the completing of a template and its fields with information modifiable by the user, such as name, telephone, font types, sizes etc., and then forwarding it to a server via a network(col.3, lines 3-18, col.6, lines 40-col.7, line 10). In other words, the *server* receives personal information to be input into a template--*customization information*.

Claims 29-32 are directed towards method for implementing the steps found in claims 8, 16-18 respectively, and are therefore similarly rejected.

Regarding claim 33, which depends on claim 26, Jecha teaches the translating of a completed document into XML(col.5, lines 28-35). Jecha fails to explicitly teach *the template is in an XML file*. However, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have included an XML template, because this would have provided the benefit of a format which is suitable for a prepress format needed to efficiently, and quickly print the documents.

Claim 36 is directed towards method for implementing the steps found in claim 13, and is therefore similarly rejected.

Regarding claim 37, which depends on claim 26, Jecha teaches the creation of a document based on information entered into an HTML form, and a template corresponding to that form (col.6, lines 53-67). Jecha fails to explicitly teach *parsing the template into information packets*. However, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have parsed the template into packets, because this would have provided the benefit quickly looking for the information in the template matching the same corresponding information in the HTML form.

Regarding claim 38, which depends on claim 26, Jecha teaches the completing of a template and its fields with information modifiable by the user, such as name, telephone, font types, sizes etc.--*overriding default values* already in the template, and then forwarding it to a server via a network (col.3, lines 3-18, col.6, lines 40-col.7, line 10).

Regarding claim 39, which depends on claim 26, Jecha teaches the creation of a document based on information entered into an HTML form, and a template corresponding to that form, and translating it into a prepress format—*reading said template and second user information* (col.6, lines 53-67, col.7, lines 1-10). Jecha fails to explicitly teach *reconciling information packets into instruction to said page description file builder*. However, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have parsed, and reconciled the template into packets, because this would have provided the benefit quickly looking for the information in the template matching the same corresponding information in the HTML form in a more manageable way.

Regarding claim 40, which depends on claim 26, Jecha fails to explicitly disclose: *transmitting said page description file to a personal computer over a network.* However, Dorfman teaches the use of a front end client personal computer to design customized pdf documents on a remote location or server. A local printer is used for the printing of a low resolution version of the pdf document located in the server (page 6, lines 2-4, 20-29, fig.1). In other words, the pdf file in the server is sent to the local printer, where it is printed using a low resolution. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined Jecha, and Dorfman, because Dorfman teaches the proofing of a pdf file by printing at a low resolution to a local printer, in order to determine whether any changes to the file are necessary before the final high resolution printing (page 4, lines 11-21). This would provide the benefit avoiding time, and cost involved in reprinting the pdf file in a high resolution format.

Regarding claim 41, which depends on claim 26, Jecha fails to explicitly disclose: *determining characteristics of a client-controlled printer.* However, Dorfman teaches the use of a front end client personal computer to design customized pdf documents on a remote location or server using either of a low or high resolution printer (page 6, lines 8-29, fig.1). In other words, the pdf file in the server is sent to the local printer, where it is printed using a low resolution. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined Jecha, and Dorfman, because Dorfman teaches the proofing of a pdf file by printing at a low resolution to a local printer, in order to determine whether any changes to the

file are necessary before the final high resolution printing (page 4, lines 11-21). This would provide the benefit avoiding time, and cost involved in reprinting the pdf file in a high resolution format.

Regarding claim 42, which depends on claim 41, Jecha teaches the translation of the completed form into the Postscript format (col. 7,lines 1-10). Jecha fails to explicitly teach *optimizing the page description file for compatibility with the client-controlled printer*. Dorfman discloses the printing of a high resolution version of a pdf file using a high resolution printer--*optimizing the page description file for compatibility with the high resolution printer* (page 6, lines 4-20, 27-page7, line 2, fig.1). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined Jecha, and Dorfman, because Dorfman teaches above the printing of high pdf documents, thereby printing high resolution documents in a expeditious manner.

Regarding claim 43, which depends on claim 42, Jecha teaches the translation of the completed form into the Postscript format (col. 7,lines 1-10). Jecha fails to explicitly teach *printing the optimized page description file on the client-controlled printer*. Dorfman discloses the printing of a high resolution version of a pdf file using a high resolution printer--*optimizing the page description file for compatibility with the high resolution printer* (page 6, lines 4-20, 27-page7, line 2, fig.1). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined Jecha, and Dorfman, because Dorfman teaches above the

printing of high pdf documents, thereby printing high resolution documents in a expeditious manner.

Regarding claim 44, which depends on claim 26, Jecha fails to explicitly disclose: *transmitting the page description file to a remote site, and printing the page description file at a client-controlled printer.* However, Dorfman teaches the use of a front end client personal computer to design customized pdf documents on a remote location or server. A local printer is used for the printing of a low resolution version of the pdf document located in the server, and a high resolution printer is used for printing high resolution documents at a remote location (page 6, lines 2-29, fig.1). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined Jecha, and Dorfman, because Dorfman teaches the proofing of a pdf file by printing at a low resolution to a local printer, in order to determine whether any changes to the file are necessary before the final high resolution printing (page 4, lines 11-21). This would provide the benefit avoiding time, and cost involved in reprinting the pdf file in a high resolution format.

Claim 45 is directed towards method for implementing the steps found in claim 7, and is therefore similarly rejected.

Regarding independent claim 46, Jecha discloses a user entering information into an HTML form—*interactive form*—which is displayed on a browser--client. The HTML form, and its fields have information modifiable by the user, such as name, telephone, font types, sizes

etc.,. The filled out or completed form—*customized* with the user's information-- is forwarded to a server over the Internet and then printed using a printing command-- (col. 3, lines 3-67, col.6, lines 53-col.7, line 10, 37-67).

Further, Jecha teaches the sending and saving of a completed template to a server—*obtaining by the server*. The template, has fixed information—*default document parameters*--, such as a Logo, company name, font type, preexisting criteria etc., for a given template which remain the same (col. 6, lines 20-col.7, line 10, col.10, lines 43-65, fig. 5a )

Moreover, Jecha discloses that the user selects a print command, which causes the server to translate the completed *template*—*formulating instruction to a page description file builder based upon the default parameters, and customization/personalization parameters; build a high quality page description file based upon said instructions*-- which contains the information added to the template, into a Postscript prepress format (col. 6, lines 16-30, 53-67, and col. 7, lines 1-10, 37-67).

Further, Jecha fails to explicitly disclose: *transmit said high quality page description file to a recipient; server is programmed to build the page for the first time at the client*. However, Dorfman teaches the use of a front end client to design customized pdf documents on a remote location or server. A local printer is used for the printing of a high resolution version, after viewing a low resolution version of the pdf document located in the server (page 6, lines 20-page 7, line 2, fig.1). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined Jecha, and Dorfman, because Dorfman teaches the proofing of a pdf file by printing at a low resolution to a local printer, in order to determine whether any changes to the file are necessary before the final high resolution printing (page 4, lines 11-21).

This would provide the benefit avoiding time, and cost involved in reprinting the pdf file in a high resolution format.

Furthermore, Jecha discloses that the user selects a print command, which causes the server to translate the completed *template* which contains the information added to the template, into a Postscript prepress format (col. 6, lines 16-30, 53-67, and col. 7, lines 1-10, 37-67, fig.2). In other words, the server translates or build the page description file without rendering it. The rendition takes place at a remote printer.

Regarding claim 48, which depends on claim 46, Jecha discloses the creation of a document using a template saved on a server (col. 6, lines 27-67).

Claims 47, 49-51 are directed towards processing server for implementing the steps found in claims 11, 33, 16, and 2 respectively, and are therefore similarly rejected.

Regarding claim 52, which depends on claim 46, Jecha discloses the completing of a downloaded form by a user entering information into an HTML form. The user utilizing a client PC computer—*personal computer*-- for entering the input into the form (col. 3, lines 1-67, col.6, lines 53-col.7, line 10, fig. 1).

Claim 53 is directed towards processing server for implementing the steps found in claim 13, and is therefore similarly rejected.

Regarding claim 54, which depends on claim 46, Jecha discloses the printing of a document postscript file, having logos, font types, sizes, position of allowable text entry, etc., are fixed in a template (col. 7, lines 1-10, and fig. 5a, c). Jecha fails to explicitly *disclose determine characteristics of a printer onto which a document will be printed; and customize said page description file for the printer.* However, Dorfman teaches the use of a front end client personal computer to design customized pdf documents on a remote location or server. A local printer is used for the printing of a low resolution version of the pdf document located in the server, and a high resolution printer is used for printing high resolution documents at a remote location (page 6, lines 2-29, fig.1). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined Jecha, and Dorfman, because Dorfman teaches the proofing of a pdf file by printing at a low resolution to a local printer, in order to determine whether any changes to the file are necessary before the final high resolution printing (page 4, lines 11-21). This would provide the benefit avoiding time, and cost involved in reprinting the pdf file in a high resolution format.

Claims 55-56 are directed towards processing server for implementing the steps found in claims 5, and 7 respectively, and are therefore similarly rejected.

Claims 57-58 are directed towards processing server for implementing the steps found in claims 46, and 8 respectively, and are therefore similarly rejected.

Regarding claim 60, which depends on claim 57, Jecha discloses that the user selects a print command, which causes the server to translate the completed *template*, which contains the information added to the template, into a Postscript prepress format (col. 6, lines 16-30, 53-67, and col. 7, lines 1-10, 37-67). Jecha fails to explicitly disclose: *means for formulating a set of instruction comprises parsing the template file*. However, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have parsed the template file, because Jecha teaches above converting or translating the completed template. Therefore, this would provide the advantage of quickly determining, which information needs to be translated into the postscript or pdf format.

Claim 61 is directed towards a method equivalent to that found in claim 35, and therefore is similarly rejected.

Regarding claim 62, which depends on claim 57, Jecha teaches the translation of the completed form into the Postscript format (col. 7, lines 1-10). Jecha fails to explicitly teach *adapting said page description file for printing on a particular printer*. Dorfman discloses the printing of a high resolution version of a pdf file using a high resolution printer--*adapting the page description file for compatibility with the high resolution printer* (page 6, lines 4-20, 27-page 7, line 2, fig.1). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined Jecha, and Dorfman, because Dorfman teaches above the printing of high pdf documents, thereby printing high resolution documents in a expeditious manner.

The limitations of claim 71 are equivalent to those found in claim 1, except for the graphic file (taught by Jecha's Postscript file col.7, lines 1-10), and therefore claim 71 is similarly rejected.

The limitations of claim 72 are equivalent to those found in claim 1, except for the combination of clients communicable with the network (taught by Jecha's fig.2), and therefore claim 71 is similarly rejected.

Claim 73 is directed towards a method equivalent to that found in claim 1, and is therefore similarly rejected.

The limitations of claims 74-75 are equivalent to those found in claim 1, except for the receiving of user-defined information through an interactive form (taught by Jecha's col.6, lines 53-col.7, line 10, fig. 5a), and therefore claims 74-75 is similarly rejected.

The limitations of claim 76 are equivalent to those found in claim 1, except for the any combination of clients, and receiving of user-defined information through an interactive form (taught by Jecha's col.6, lines 53-col.7, line 10, fig. 1, 5a), and therefore claim 76 is similarly rejected.

Art Unit: 2178

9. Claims 14, and 59 remain rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jecha, in view of Mack et al, hereinafter Mack (Pat. # 2002/0054115 A1, 5/9/2002, provisional application filed on 6/12/2000).

Regarding claim 14, which depends on claim 1, Jecha discloses the translation and printing of the Postscript document by a server connected to a printer via an Intranet (col. 3, lines 1-17, 60-65). Jecha fails to explicitly disclose: *a java servlet performs the step of formulating instructions.* However, Mackman teaches Java servlets for sending image files to a high speed printer for output (page 3, [0020]). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined Jecha, and Mackman, because Mackman teaches permitting maximum flexibility in storing components of a created image in an economic fashion.

Claim 59 is directed towards processing server for implementing the steps found in claim 14, and is therefore similarly rejected.

10. Claims 34-35, and 63-70 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jecha, in view of Dorfman, and further in view of St Laurent et al, “XHTML Moving Toward XML”, hereinafter XHTML, M&T Books, 1/15/2000, pp.3-12.

Regarding claim 34, which depends on claim 26, Jecha teaches the generating of a completed document using an HTML form (col.6, lines 53-67). Jecha fails to explicitly teach

*second user information is received in pseudo-XML file comprises HTML code that emulates XML.* However, XHTML teaches casting HTML code as XML (page 5, last parag., page 6, lines 18-21, page 7, last parag.). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have emulated XML using HTML by combining Jecha, Dorfman, and XHTML, because this would have provided the benefit of allowing access to XML document repositories in a more efficient manner as taught by XHTML (page 6, parag.1, page 7 parag.3), which would enable to efficiently, and quickly print the documents.

Regarding claim 35, which depends on claim 26, Jecha teaches the submission of the completed HTML form, which has tags—*token*--, using a save command—*directive*-- for uploading the form—*parameter*-- to the server (col.6, lines 53-67). Jecha fails to explicitly teach *pseudo-XML file*. However, XHTML teaches casting HTML code as XML (page 5, last parag., page 6, lines 18-21, page 7, last parag.). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have emulated XML using HTML by combining Jecha, Dorfman, and XHTML, because this would have provided the benefit of allowing access to XML document repositories in a more efficient manner as taught by XHTML (page 6, parag.1, page 7 parag.3), which would enable to efficiently, and quickly print the documents.

Claim 64 is directed towards a method equivalent to that found in claim 1, and therefore is similarly rejected.

Claim 63 is directed towards a method equivalent to that found in claim 1, except that

Jecha fails to explicitly teach *the user-defined information is in emulated Extensible Markup Language (XML) code using Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) code*. However, Jecha teaches the submission of the completed HTML form, which has tags—*token*--, using a save command—*directive*-- for uploading the form—*parameter*-- to the server (col.6, lines 53-67). XHTML teaches casting HTML code as XML (page 5, last parag., page 6, lines 18-21, page 7, last parag.). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have emulated XML using HTML by combining Jecha, Dorfman, and XHTML, because this would have provided the benefit of allowing access to XML document repositories in a more efficient manner as taught by XHTML (page 6, parag.1, page 7 parag.3), which would enable to efficiently, and quickly print the documents, and therefore this claim is similarly rejected.

Claims 65-66 are directed towards a method equivalent to that found in claims 6-7 respectively, and are therefore similarly rejected.

Regarding claim 67, which depends on claim 65, Jecha teaches the sending of a completed template by a client to a server, where a translation of the completed form or document into the Postscript format, takes place. The document is then printed on a printer -- without the user having to pay for access to the server (col. 6, lines 53-col.7,lines 1-10). Jecha fails to explicitly teach *providing printable media to an end-user for a fee*. Dorfman discloses the payment of money to order the printing of large quantity of documents (page 2, lines 7-29). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have

combined Jecha, Dorfman, and XHTML, because Dorfman teaches above ensuring the satisfactory design of printed materials before they are printed, thus saving a significant sum of money.

Regarding claim 68, which depends on claim 65, Jecha teaches the sending of a completed template by a client to a server, where a translation of the completed form or document into the Postscript format, takes place (col. 6, lines 53-col.7,lines 1-10). Jecha fails to explicitly teach *the client communicates with a server through a third-party Internet web site*. Dorfman discloses the designing a document using a commercial web site-- *third-party Internet web site* (page 2, lines 7-29). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined Jecha, Dorfman, and XHTML, because Dorfman teaches above ensuring the satisfactory design of printed materials before they are printed, thus saving a significant sum of money.

Claim 69 is directed towards a method equivalent to that found in claim 35, and is therefore similarly rejected.

Regarding claim 70, which depends on claim 69, Jecha teaches the sending of a completed template by a client to a server, where a translation of the completed form or document into the Postscript format, takes place (col. 6, lines 53-col.7,lines 1-10).

***Response to Arguments***

11. Applicant's arguments filed 11/7/2005 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Regarding claims 1, 26, 46, and 71, the Applicant indicates that neither Jecha, nor Dorfman teach the newly added amendment (page 18, parag.6). Dorfman teaches the use of a front end client to design customized PDF documents on a remote location or server. A local printer is used for the printing of a high resolution version, after viewing a low resolution version of the pdf document located in the server (page 6, line 20-page 7, line 2, fig.1).

Claims 72, and 74-76 stand rejected at least based on the reasons set forth above.

Regarding claim 57, the Applicant indicates that the claims recites a means plus function language limited to what is described in the specification; therefore, the combination of Jecha, and Dorfman does not teach the claim (page 19, parag.2). The Examiner disagrees, because as indicated in the rejection above, Jecha, and Dorfman teach a system equivalent to the system disclosed in the specification.

12. Applicant's arguments, see (page 19, parag.3), filed 11/7/2005, with respect to the rejection(s) of claim(s) 63 under Jecha in view of Dorfman have been fully considered and are persuasive. Therefore, the rejection has been withdrawn. However, upon further consideration, a new ground(s) of rejection is made in view of XHTML.

***Conclusion***

I. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Cesar B. Paula whose telephone number is (571) 272-4128. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday from 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. (EST).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Stephen Hong, can be reached on (571) 272-4124. However, in such a case, please allow at least one business day.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, go to <http://portal.uspto.gov/external/portal/pair>. Should you have any questions about access to the Private PAIR system, please contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866 217-9197 (toll-free).

Any response to this Action should be mailed to:

Commissioner for Patents  
P.O. Box 1450

Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Or faxed to:

- (571)-273-8300 (for all Formal communications intended for entry)

*Cesar B Paula*  
**CESAR PAULA**  
**PRIMARY EXAMINER**  
1/12/06